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serve for the handling and keeping of milk and cream exclusively. It shall be sanitary in construction, properly screened, supplied with proper ventilation, light, and pure water, and suitable facilities for straining, cooling, and storing milk or milk products. Ample provision shall be made for washing and sterilizing all utensils and apparatus in which milk is removed, stored, and delivered.

RULE 10. All utensils used for the reception, storage, or delivering of milk or cream shall be made of glass, stoneware, glazed metal, or tinplate, free from rust, and of sanitary construction.

RULE 11. All cans, pails, strainers, coolers, dippers, separators, bottles, churns, butter workers, and other dairy utensils shall be cleansed from all remnants of milk and scalded with boiling water or live steam after each use.

RULE 12. All milk shall be strained through clean 80-mesh wire strainers, or properly sterilized cloth, and shall be cooled to 60° F. or below within one hour after it is drawn from the cow. It shall be kept at 60° F., or below, until it leaves the farm, and if retailed to the consumer, until delivered. Warm milk shall not be mixed with cold, but shall be kept in separate vessels until properly cooled.

RULE 13. All milk or cream cans delivered to creameries or dealers in cities shall be covered with tight-fitting lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with clean canvas while being so conveyed.

RULE 14. No person, firm, association, or corporation buying, storing, or receiving milk for the purpose of selling the same for consumption as such, or for manufacturing it into butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk or other human food, shall keep the same in utensils, cans, vessels, or rooms that are unclean, or have insanitary surroundings or drainage, or under conditions favorable to unhealthfulness or disease. Milk to be sold for consumption as such within one hour after it is received shall be cooled to a temperature not higher than 60° F., and shall be kept at such temperature until delivered.

RULE 15. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease which may be carried by milk, either in himself or his family or among his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the local health officer.

RULE 16. No person having a communicable disease which may be carried by milk, or having recently been in contact with a person having such disease, shall milk or handle cows, measures, or other vessels used for milk or milk products intended for sale until all danger of communicating such disease to other persons shall have passed, as determined by the local health officer.

RULE 17. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from communicable diseases, which may be carried by milk, shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

RULE 18. No bottle, can, or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment, or tenement wherein an infectious disease exists until such bottle, can, or receptacle shall have been properly sterilized under the direction of the local health officer.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, Maternity Homes, Dispensaries—Licenses Required—Records—Regulations for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1916.)

REG. 70. *Hospitals, sanatoria, lying-in hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries, and other similar institutions.*—RULE 1. Any hospital, sanatorium, lying-in hospital, maternity home, dispensary, or other similar institution shall be considered within the purpose of this regulation if it announces in any way that

it will receive and care for, or if it is to be operated for, or if it is a matter of public knowledge that it is established to receive and care for persons who are sick or injured or any woman or girl approaching or during childbirth.

RULE 2. Any corporation, association, person, or persons, before opening such institution, shall apply for a license to do so to the State board of health, which will supply proper blanks for such application. A fee of \$1 must accompany each application. This will be returned if the license is not granted. Licenses are issued only by order of the board at a regular or special meeting. A license must be posted in the office or other conspicuous place where it can be seen easily at all times. Any licensee discontinuing business must surrender his license to the board without delay.

RULE 3. All applicants for licenses must be of good moral character, capable and trustworthy; they must also have a suitable place for conducting their business. The board will determine after inspection whether the place is suitable for such business.

RULE 4. For sufficient reason licenses may be refused or revoked, provided that notice of time and place of hearing concerning same shall be given to applicants or licensees.

RULE 5. Licensees whose principal business is receiving and caring for tuberculous patients must receive tuberculous patients only.

RULE 6. Licensees who receive maternity patients are prohibited from advertising their business in any daily or weekly newspaper.

RULE 7. All maternity patients when in labor and for at least one week thereafter must be attended by a regularly licensed physician or licensed midwife, and the moral and professional standing of either physician or midwife must be satisfactory to the board. When a change is to be made in the employment of a physician regularly a member of the staff, notice of such change must be given to the board at once.

RULE 8. "No child shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for any valuable consideration by any of the persons subject to the provisions of this act," nor shall any child be given away for adoption or otherwise disposed of except by strict compliance with the statute governing such cases.

RULE 9. All applicants must give the name and address of the staff of physicians and surgeons in regular attendance upon the institution.

RULE 10. All licensees must keep a record in suitable form giving the name, address, date of admission, date of departure, and nature of sickness of each patient. In case of maternity patients the record must also show the expected date of labor, actual date of labor, name and sex of child, and what disposition has been made of the child. A record must be made immediately on admission of a patient, and such record must be kept up to date by making additional entries each day as events occur. Said record shall be open at all times for inspection by officers or duly accredited inspectors of the State board of health. Said named officers and inspectors shall at all times have the right to enter any licensed institution for the purpose of inspection and investigation.

RULE 11. All institutions coming within the provisions of this regulation, in addition "shall quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October, make a report to the State board of health of the number and names of the people in charge or employed in such institution, and if physicians," their name and address. Adequate nursing, both in numbers and qualifications, must be provided; noncompliance with this rule may cause the license to be revoked.

RULE 12. It is required that a general healthful and sanitary condition shall be maintained at all times about both the buildings and grounds, and that a recognized average cubic-foot air space per patient be provided, with adequate means for ventilation. Especial attention shall be given to the cleanly and

sanitary character of all baths, toilets, and water-closets, and to methods of sewage disposal.

RULE 13. Some efficient means, approved by the board, shall be provided for the disposal of garbage and refuse. All garbage and refuse from institutions receiving or caring for tuberculous cases must be burned; institutions of this sort should construct an incinerator for this purpose.

RULE 14. All hospitals and sanatoria should have two separate diet kitchens; one for the preparation of food for managers, superintendents, resident physicians, nurses, and other attendants; the other for the preparation of foods for the patients. Fragments of food should not be returned to the diet kitchen, but to an incinerator for this purpose. (See also regulation 79.)

RULE 15. Sufficient provision should be made for the sterilization of soiled bedding, clothing, and utensils used in typhoid fever and other similarly communicable diseases. Nurses should be carefully instructed concerning the danger of "infection by contact."

RULE 16. All hospitals and sanatoria should have constructed for them a suitable container in which to sterilize by boiling the excreta of all patients affected with typhoid fever, paratyphoid, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, or other diseases in which infection is carried in urine or stools. Such sterilizer should be remote from the kitchen or any other place where food is either prepared or stored.

RULE 17. Nurses caring for this class of cases must not be permitted to attend to any duties in the diet kitchen in connection with the preparation of food for others.

RULE 18. Since the occurrence of typhoid fever is from 10 to 20 times as frequent in those nursing typhoid as in other persons not so exposed, and since paratyphoid is also of frequent occurrence, is transmitted by the same means, and can not be clinically differentiated in most cases, it is required that probationer nurses, on entering upon their duties in a hospital or other institution where typhoid cases are received, shall be given a combined prophylactic typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine unless they have either had these two diseases or have been so vaccinated within two years previous; and this shall be repeated every two years during their stay in the institution. It is required also that in any hospital or sanatorium, if any probationer nurse has not been successfully vaccinated against smallpox within five years previous, such vaccination shall be done immediately upon her entrance upon her duties.

RULE 19. Suspected "carriers" of disease of any sort must be excluded from service in kitchens, dining rooms or dairies belonging to or in connection with any hospital, sanatorium, or other similar institution.

RULE 20. Ample fire escapes shall be provided in all hospitals, sanatoria, and other similar institutions for the care of the sick and injured, and patients shall be given any necessary instruction concerning the manner of reaching such fire escapes.

RULE 21. Plans for the erection of hospitals, sanatoria, and similar institutions should receive the approval of the State board of health before the work of construction is begun.

Hotels and Rooming Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1916.)

REG. 71. *Hotels and rooming houses.*—RULE 1. *Sewers and drainage.*—Every hotel and rooming house connected with a cesspool or located in any city or town having a sewerage system shall be well ventilated, drained, and connected according to sanitary principles with such cesspool or sewerage system,